

ATTACHMENT CClean Version of Amended Paragraphs of Specification (as of 1/30/2003)

Please replace the following paragraphs beginning on page 3, lines 1 through 8 and lines 14-22:

a3
invention unexpectedly neutralizes static charges, covers up base scratches, cleans up old prints, and keeps new prints looking like new even after hundreds of runs. While most commercially available products cannot be used to lubricate polyester film, the present formulation does not damage polyester film stock. The formulation is even safe for use with
5 magnetic prints. The formulation works by cleaning dust and dirt off of the film and forming a slick protective coating that ensures hundreds of runs free of dirt, scratches and static charges. Even Dolby Digital and SDDS digital audio tracks play flawlessly over time because there is no dirt or scratches to cause them to dropout to analog audio.

a4
15 It is preferred that the aliphatic hydrocarbon portion of the formulation comprise aliphatic petroleum naphtha, aliphatic petroleum distillates and petroleum base oil. The term "Petroleum Naphtha", as used herein, refers to refined, partly refined, or unrefined, petroleum products not less than 10% of which distil below 347° F (175° C) and not less than 95% of which distil below 464° F (240° C) when subject to distillation. The term "Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates", as used herein, refers to a distillation-separated mixture of straight-
20 chain and branched-chain organic compounds obtained from a petroleum distillate. The term "Petroleum Base Oil", as used herein, refers to a complex mixture of paraffinic, cycloparaffinic (naphthenic) and aromatic hydrocarbons.

Please replace the following paragraph beginning on page 4, lines 1-6:

a5
A large percentage of the preferred formulation comprises alkyl benzenes. The manufacture of alkyl benzenes has been well chronicled as a result of the work of Professor Friedel, a French chemist, in collaboration with Professor Crafts, an American chemist, which yielded the development of Friedel Crafts Alkylation. This is an electrophilic aromatic
5 substitution whereby a carbocation is generated as the electrophile. There are several ways this can be done as shown in Fig 1 below.

Please replace the following paragraph beginning on page 9, lines 11 through 17:

a6
15 Because the formulation primarily includes broad classes of aliphatic hydrocarbons, the exact composition of which are not readily determinable, it may be useful to characterize the mixture by its physical and chemical characteristics. Specifically, a formulation prepared according to the composition noted below in Example 1 was characterized in having a boiling point of 402° F, specific gravity of 0.735 (water=1), vapor pressure of 100 torr at 164° F, vapor density less than one (air=1), evaporation rate less than one (butyl acetate=1), was insoluble in water, and formed a clear, light brown colored liquid.

Please replace the following paragraph beginning on page 10, lines 3 through 10:

a7
5 Since the formulation does not evaporate, a thin coating is created on both sides of the film. Thus, the film may be said to be "submerged" in liquid and will project to the screen with true "wet gate" qualities, the likes of which can only be seen today in laserdiscs, digital video discs and the new DLP video projection system. Existing scratches are not removed, but rather are covered up and will not project to the screen even though they are still there. The present invention provides these benefits to a consumer without the need to purchase new equipment or make any modifications to existing equipment. By contrast, liquid
10 cleaners that evaporate from the film surface are inherently unable to function as a lubricant.

Please replace the following paragraph beginning on page 13, line 1 through 5 and lines 13 through 18:

a8
The resulting mixture had a boiling point of 402° F, specific gravity of 0.735 (water=1), vapor pressure of 100 torr at 73.5° C, vapor density less than one (air=1), evaporation rate less than one (butyl acetate=1), was insoluble in water, and formed a clear, light brown colored liquid.

a9
15 A print that had been treated in accordance with a formulation having the composition of Example 1, was accidentally exposed to a considerable amount of water coming from a leaking roof. When the film was used following the water exposure, the film still ran perfectly fine and projected flawlessly. By contrast, other untreated prints exposed to similar amounts of water from the same leak were stuck together and very tacky, with the emulsion literally peeling off.